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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/720,034	BATTLE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas J. Dailey	2452	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 September 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11,13-15,17-30,32 and 33* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11,13-15,17-30 and 32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
   application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-11, 13-15, 17-30, 32, and 33 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

2. The applicant's filed amendments have alleviated the 35 U.S.C. 101 and 112 second paragraph rejections of claims 15-29 and those rejections have been withdrawn.

3. Applicant's arguments filed September 12, 2008 with respect to the prior art rejections have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

4. The applicant argues with respect to claim 11 that Gazetta (US Pub No. 2004/0083297) fails to disclose "an instant message service connection request from a user, wherein the connection requested is to a publicly-accessible (public) IM service." Specifically contending Gazetta discloses only enterprise IM services and collections of enterprise IM networks, therefore Gazetta does not disclose a public IM service.

5. The examiner disagrees. Gazetta discloses a instant message service connection request from a user, wherein the connection requested to a publicly-accessible (public) IM service ([0037], lines 4-8, an authentication server (gateway server) of an enterprise instant messaging service receives an

authentication request; further Gazetta in [0026] and [0044] provides for interoperability between enterprise services and public instant messaging service and [0039]-[0040] discloses the forwarding authentication request to additional services (i.e. since Gazetta discloses that one of the services is a public instant messaging network, Gazetta discloses forward a connection request to a publicly-accessible IM service)).

6. The applicant argues with respect to claim 1 that the combination of Tock (US Pub. No. 2006/02742241) in view of Gazetta fails to disclose "a publicly-accessible IM service receiving via a client application, a request from a user to connect to the public IM service." Specifically, the applicant contends, "Tock presents a way to connect to a variety of resources that are hosted on a private network from a client that is hosted on a public network is categorically distinct from the problem of connection from a private network to a public one as presented by the instant application. Therefore, the solution provide by Tock to connect from a public network to a private resource are not equivalent to the recited claims in the instant application.

7. The examiner disagrees. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., connecting a private network to a public one as presented by the instant application) are not recited in the rejected

claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification,

limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van*

Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Specifically, claim 1 recites, the IM public service receiving via a client

application a request from a user to connect to an email;

the IM public service determining that the user is associated with a particular

domain; and

based on a determination that the user is associated with the particular

domain, the public service redirecting the request to an email gateway server that

is associated with the domain ([0051], lines 9-21, user accesses mail server (Fig.

1B, label 168) associated with a private network).

That is claim 1, deals with public to private, not private to public as the

applicant contends.

8. The applicant argues with respect to claim 15 that the combination of Gazetta in

view of Tock fails to disclose the claimed invention as Gazetta does not teach a

public IM service and Tock does not disclose a "publicly-accessible" service,

because only authorized users are able to connect and use the services

disclosed in Tock.

9. The examiner disagrees. See above paragraph 5, in regards to Gazetta

disclosing a public IM service. Further, Tock discloses a publicly-accessible

service (Abstract, "access can be provided through a public network using a

standard browser"). While in Tock a user must be authenticated, the service is

still provided publicly. In regards to the instant application, a public IM service is

on such as MSN Messenger. Such services, provided over a public network also

require user authentication (a user must subscribe, enter user ID and password

etc.) as well. Therefore, the interpretation that Tock provides a public service is

maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
of such treaty in the English language.

11. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gazzetta et

al (US Pub. No. 2004/0083297), hereafter "Gazzetta."

12. As to claim 11, Gazzetta discloses a method comprising:

receiving at a gateway server, a public instant message (IM) service

connection request from a user, wherein the connection requested is to a

publicly-accessible (public) IM service ([0037], lines 4-8, an authentication server

(gateway server) of an enterprise instant messaging service receives an

authentication request; further Gazetta in [0026] and [0044] provides for

interoperability between enterprise services and public instant messaging service

and [0039]-[0040] discloses the forwarding authentication request to additional

services (i.e. since Gazetta discloses that one of the services is a public instant

messaging network, Gazetta discloses forward a connection request to a

publicly-accessible IM service));

the gateway server verifying that the user is authorized to access the gateway

server ([0037], lines 4-8);

the gateway server verifying that the user is authorized to participate in public

IM communications ([0038], lines 10-15 and [0039], lines 7-17, authentication

server (gateway server) verifies via the service provider (through a series of

exchanges) that the user is authorized to connect with the service provider

(public IM communications)).

modifying the public IM service connection request to include data that

identifies the gateway server ([0038], lines 5-12);

and forwarding the public IM service connection request to a public IM service

([0038], lines 5-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Tock et al (US Pub. No. 2006/0242241), hereafter "Tock," in view of Gazzetta.

15. As to claim 1, Tock discloses a method by a publicly-accessible (public) service

comprising:

the public service receiving via a client application a request from a user to

connect to an email service ([0051], lines 7-13, intermediary server (provides

public service as it is available over the Internet, Fig. 1B, label 158) receives

request from user to access resources (resources including email Fig. 1B, label

168);

the public service determining that the user is associated with a particular

domain ([0051], lines 13-17); and

based on a determination that the user is associated with the particular

domain, the public service redirecting the request to an email gateway server that

is associated with the domain ([0051], lines 9-21, user accesses mail server (Fig.

1B, label 168) associated with a private network).

But, Tock does not disclose the public service is an IM public service and the email gateway server is an IM gateway server.

However, Gazzetta discloses associating a public IM service with enterprise IM services that includes linking enterprise IM accounts with public IM accounts ([0026]) thereby allowing enterprise users to chat with users on both their own enterprise IM network and the public IM network ([0026], lines 14-16).

Therefore the combination of Tock and Gazzetta would have been obvious because as one of ordinary skill in the art would view email and instant messaging as analogous arts (in that they both deal with electronic communication between users and involve the communication of primarily text based messages) and as a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. Specifically, as Tock discloses allowing access to private email accounts over a public network (Tock, Abstract), and Gazzetta discloses linking public IM accounts with private IM accounts (Gazzetta, [0026]), the combination would yield a system to access private IM accounts via a public IM service and would led to anticipated success (as Gazzetta discloses access to a public IM service via a private IM service, the converse would have been obvious and successful in view of Tock's disclosure

of such a system in regards to email) brought about not by innovation, but of

ordinary skill and common sense.

16. As to claim 9, Tock discloses a method implemented by a publicly-accessible

(public) service service comprising:

the public service receiving a user request to connect to an email service

([0051], lines 7-13, intermediary server (provides public service as it is available

over the Internet, Fig. 1B, label 158) receives request from user to access

resources (resources including email Fig. 1B, label 168);

the public service determining a domain associated with the user request

([0051], lines 13-17); and

the public service accessing domain-specific policy data associated with the

domain (Fig. 5 and [0064], requests must be approved based on established

access privileges);

in an event that the domain-specific policy data indicates that connection

requests associated with the domain are not allowed, the public service denying

the request to connect to the public service based on the domain specific policy

data (Fig. 5, labels 504 and [0064]);

But, Tock does not disclose the public service is an IM public service.

However, Gazzetta discloses associating a public IM service with enterprise IM services that includes linking enterprise IM accounts with public IM accounts ([0026]) thereby allowing enterprise users to chat with users on both their own enterprise IM network and the public IM network ([0026], lines 14-16).

Therefore the combination of Tock and Gazzetta would have been obvious because as one of ordinary skill in the art would view email and instant messaging as analogous arts (in that they both deal with electronic communication between users and involve the communication of primarily text based messages) and as a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. Specifically, as Tock discloses allowing access to private email accounts over a public network (Tock, Abstract), and Gazzetta discloses linking public IM accounts with private IM accounts (Gazzetta, [0026]), the combination would yield a system to access private IM accounts via a public IM service and would led to anticipated success (as Gazzetta discloses access to a public IM service via a private IM service, the converse would have been obvious and successful in view of Tock's disclosure of such a system in regards to email) brought about not by innovation, but of ordinary skill and common sense.

17. As to claim 2, Gazzetta discloses:

the public IM service identifying a user ID associated with the request ([0039], lines 4-7);

the public IM service determining a domain associated with the user ID ([0039], lines 4-7); and

the public IM service determining that requests for connections to the public IM service from users associated with the domain are to be redirected ([0041], lines 16-19).

18. As to claim 3, Gazzetta and Tock disclose determining a redirection address associated with the domain, the redirection address being associated with the IM gateway server; and transmitting a transfer command to a client application from which the request was received, the transfer command indicating the redirection address to which the request is to be submitted (Tock, [0051], lines 7-20, as the intermediary server connects client applications to email server's redirection address is present).

19. As to claim 4, Gazzetta and Tock disclose the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 3, and further disclose where the redirection address comprises at least on of an IP address (Tock, [0051], lines 7-20, as the intermediary server connects client applications to email server's redirection address is present).

20. As to claim 5, Gazzetta and Tock disclose the invention substantially with regard

to the parent claim, and further disclose the redirection address further comprises

a port number (Tock, inherent [0051], lines 7-20).

21. As to claim 6, Gazzetta discloses:

the public service receiving via the client application another request to

connect to the public IM service, the request being from the user and including

an identifier that indicates that the request is being submitted from an IM gateway

server that is associated with the domain ([0039], lines 1-7); and

establishing through the IM gateway server, a connection between the public

IM service and the client application ([0039], lines 7-17).

22. As to claim 7, Gazzetta discloses:

the public service receiving instant message communications from the user

through the IM gateway server ([0006], lines 1-7); and

the public service transmitting instant message communications directed to

the user to the IM gateway server ([0070], lines 1-8).

23. As to claim 8, it is rejected by the same rationale set forth in claim 1's rejection.

24. As to claim 10, Gazzetta and Tock disclose:

in an event that domain specific policy data indicates that connection requests associated with the domain are to be redirected, the public IM service redirecting the request to connect to the public IM service based on the domain specific policy data (Tock, [0051], lines 7-20).

25. Claims 15, 17-26, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gazzetta in view of Tock.

26. As to claim 15, Gazzetta discloses a system comprising at least one processor, at least one computer readable memory, the system configured to facilitate:

a publicly-accessible (public) service instant message service configured to enable public instant message communications between two or more users ([0036], lines 11-13 and Fig. 2, label 210 the service provider (public instant messaging service), wherein the public instant message service comprises:

an instant message connect domain store configured to store domain names that identify domains for which instant message service connection requests are to be redirected ([0039], lines 1-7); and

a dispatch server comprising a processor and memory, with instruction encoded on the memory, the instructions when executed by the processor direction the dispatch server to perform a method, the method comprising:

receiving a connection request, wherein the connection request represents a request submitted by a user through an instant message client application ([0038], lines 1-12 and [0039], lines 1-2);

determining whether the connection request is being received via an instant message gateway server ([0039], lines 1-7; further [0037], lines 4-8, discloses an authentication server of an enterprise instant messaging service receives an authentication service; further Gazetta in [0026] and [0044] provides for interoperability between enterprise services and public instant messaging service and [0039]-[0040] discloses the forwarding authentication request to additional services (i.e. since Gazetta discloses that one of the services is a public instant messaging network, Gazetta discloses forward a connection request to a publicly-accessible IM service));

Gazzetta does not disclose:

in an event that the connection request is not being received from an instant message gateway server, determine whether the connection request is from a user associated with a domain identified in the instant message connect domain store; and

in an event that the connection request is from a user associated with a domain identified in the instant message connect domain store, issuing a transfer

command to the instant message client application, the transfer command

including a redirection address.

However Tock discloses:

a public service ([0051], lines 7-13, intermediary server (provides public

service as it is available over the Internet, Fig. 1B, label 158) comprising:

an connect domain store configured to store domain names that

identify domains for which email service connection requests are to be

redirected ([0051], lines 11-21, "private corporate networks" would have

their own domains and thus the connection request goes the mail server);

and

a dispatch server configured to:

receive a connection request from a user ([0051], lines 7-13,

intermediary server (provides public service as it is available over the

Internet, Fig. 1B, label 158) receives request from user to access

resources (resources including email Fig. 1B, label 168);

in an event that the connection request is not being received from

an gateway server, determine whether the connection request is from

a user associated with a domain identified in the connect domain store

([0051], lines 7-13, intermediary server receives user request from

application (i.e. not from a gateway server) and will connect user to

private network if authorized); and

in an event that the connection request is from a user associated

with a domain identified in the connect domain store, issuing a transfer

command to the client application, the transfer command including a

redirection address ([0051], lines 7-20, as the intermediary server

connects client applications to email server's redirection address are

present).

Therefore the combination of Tock and Gazzetta would have been obvious

because as one of ordinary skill in the art would view email and instant

messaging as analogous arts (in that they both deal with electronic

communication between users and involve the communication of primarily text

based messages) and as a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue

the known options within his or her technical grasp. Specifically, as Tock

discloses allowing access to private email accounts over a public network (Tock,

Abstract), and Gazzetta discloses linking public IM accounts with private IM

accounts (Gazzetta, [0026]), the combination would yield a system to access

private IM accounts via a public IM service and would led to anticipated success

(as Gazzetta discloses access to a public IM service via a private IM service, the

converse would have been obvious and successful in view of Tock's disclosure

of such a system in regards to email) brought about not by innovation, but of

ordinary skill and common sense.

27. As to claim 30, it is rejected by the same rationale that was set forth in claim 15's
    rejection.

28. As to claim 17, Gazzetta and Tock disclose the invention substantially with
    regard to the parent claim 16, and further disclose the instant message connect
    domain store is configured to store at least one or an instant messaging ID/Key
    pair (Gazzetta, [0039], lines 1-7).

29. As to claim 18, Gazzetta and Tock disclose the invention substantially with
    regard to the parent claim 16, and further disclose a connection server
    configured to establish and maintain a connection between the instant message
    service system and the user through an instant message gateway server
    (Gazzetta, [0041], lines 16-22).

30. As to claim 19, Gazzetta and Tock disclose the invention substantially with
    regard to the parent claim 16, and further disclose a switchboard server
    configured to route instant message communication data received from and
    directed to the user (Gazzetta, Abstract).

31. As to claim 20, Gazzetta discloses the public IM service further comprises an
    enterprise-specific data log configured to store data associated with public IM

communications directed to or from a user associated with a particular enterprise
([0070], lines 1-3 and [0006], lines 1-3).

32. As to claim 21, Gazzetta discloses data log is implemented as a component of an
enterprise network that is separate from the public instant message service
([0070], lines 1-3 and [0006], lines 1-3).

33. As to claim 22, Gazzetta discloses the data log is implemented as a database
([0070], lines 1-3).

34. As to claim 23, Gazzetta discloses an enterprise instant message gateway server
configured to manage public instant message conversations in which an
enterprise user participates ([0006], lines 1-7).

35. As to claim 24, Gazzetta discloses the public instant message service is further
configured to verify that the gateway server is a valid gateway server associated
with an enterprise with which the user is associated ([0039], lines 1-7).

36. As to claim 25, Gazzetta discloses:
    request a connection to the public instant message service on behalf of the
enterprise user ([0039], lines 1-4); and

route instant message conversation data between the public instant message

service and the enterprise user ([0006], lines 1-7).

37. As to claim 26, Gazzetta discloses the enterprise instant message gateway

server is further configured to generate a log of the instant message conversation

data ([0070], lines 1-3).

38. Claim 13-14, 27-29, and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Gazzetta and Tock as applied to their parent claims above,

and further in view of what was well known in the art at the time of the invention.

39. As to claim 13, Gazzetta does not explicitly disclose the verifying comprises

examining data stored in an enterprise policy and configuration data store.

However, Gazzetta does discloses the advantages of enterprise management

with regards to instant messaging ([0006], lines 1-7) and to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention it would be obvious to store explicit policies in

order to manage the enterprise. Further, Gazzetta system allows communication

between the enterprise network and the public IM network it would have been

obvious to have policies that manage such interactions. Therefore, Official

Notice is taken (MPEP 2144.01) that implementing verification policies in order to

restrict access to the use of the enterprise IM system is an obvious modification

done in order to improve the security of the system.

40. As to claim 14, Gazzetta discloses establishing point-to-point communications,

enabled through the public IM service ([0021]).

But, Gazzetta does not explicitly disclose determining if the user is authorized

to participate in point-to-point communications (aside from a general verification

to use the system as a whole) and further if they are not authorized, altering the

connection request to indicate such.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to make such modifications given the purpose of Gazzetta's

invention ([0006], lines 1-7) and what is known and practiced in the art, i.e.

restricting uses of resources in an enterprise network. Therefore, Official Notice

is taken (MPEP 2144.01) that explicitly preventing point-to-point communications

in order to improve security of the system is an obvious modification.

41. As to claims 27 and 28, Gazzetta does not explicitly disclose multiple gateway

servers, distributed across an enterprise network, where users are routed to the

nearest server in order to establish connections.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to have multiple distributed IM authentication servers,

especially if the enterprise network was a large network, as this is a common

practice. Therefore, Official Notice is taken (MPEP 2144.01) that using a known

practice (distribution of servers in order to improve response times) is an obvious

modification of Gazette's system.

42. As to claim 29, it is rejected by the same rationale set forth in claim 13's

rejection.

43. As to claim 32, Gazzetta and Tock disclose the invention substantially with

regard to the parent claim, and but do not explicitly disclose denying connection

requests for users not associated with a domain and denying connection

requests for a user whose is associated with a unauthorized domain.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to make such modifications to Gazzetta and Tock given the

purpose of Gazzetta's invention ([0006], lines 1-7) and what is practiced in the

art, i.e. denying connections from suspicious domains or users who have

undefined domains as they are security risks. Therefore, Official Notice is taken

(MPEP 2144.01) that using a known practice (denying suspicious connection

requests) is an obvious modification of Gazette's and Tock's system.

44. As to claim 33, Gazzetta and Tock disclose the invention substantially with

regard to the parent claim, and further disclose in an event that the user is not

associated with a domain for which connection requests are to be denied:

authenticate an identity of the client application through which the user

submitted the connection request (Gazzetta, [0037], lines 4-8); and

establish a connection between the user and the public instant message

service (Gazzetta, [0041], lines 16-19 and [0036], lines 11-13).

Conclusion

45. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

46. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed

within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

47. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas J. Dailey whose telephone number is 571-270-1246. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday; 9:00am - 5:00pm.

48. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

49. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/T. J. D./
Examiner, Art Unit 2452

/Kenny S Lin/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2452